

—Died, in Arkansas, Rev. Thom. as Boyd, aged 57 years.

—The ladies of Marlinton will have a festival soon to raise money to paint the church.

—The Hook murder case resulted in a verdict for involuntary manslaughter, the defendant being sentenced to three months imprisonment, and \$400 fine.

NOTICE.—If Dave Beverage, who left the State last April, will send to the law office of Andrew Price, he will receive his fees as witness in a certain chancery case.

—The Sheriff struck Barley Hannah last week with a capias pro fine, when Durley lacked about \$60 to pay fine and costs for carrying a pistol. He will rusticate in the county jail for a few days until he can sell a few coupons.

—The public school building at this place is nearing completion, and will be probably the best in the county. Messrs. Wm. Wyssong and John A. McLaughlin are the prospective teachers. A good and prosperous school is expected by all.

—The landlady, Mrs. Elizabeth Buckley, of the Valley House, has been arrested as the thief of W. A. Cunningham's \$240. The negro who was arrested said he met her coming from Mr. Cunningham's room with the pocket book and she gave him \$13 to return the pocket book.—Highland Recorder.

—At this time of the year, it is impossible to steer clear of fish and snake stories. The account of the big trout in his home in the "Barney Hole," on Elk, raised talk about the four-foot catfish that lives in the river about two miles below this place. He stops in a long, deep hole, under a broad, thin stone, where there is room enough to shelter a sheep. He is quite a well known fish.

—An explanation should be made in regard to the mention of the court house injunction bond in last week's paper. The law is such that while the plaintiffs were worth many times the amount of the bond, an additional name was required, which was secured in that of Mr. Geo. W. Ginger, the owner of considerable real estate. This made the bond perfectly legal, and the mere fact stated last week was not meant to disparage any one.

—Dr. Price gives account of the following case which happened in his practice, reserving the name of the parties for good reasons: A little child had been ailing for over two months, and had been under his treatment, when last Saturday it threw up a piece of a snake about six inches in length, comprised of the head and a part of the body. It was the size of a man's thumb. The reptile was dead and partly decomposed. The child was almost choked in emitting it.

—The report published in the Times several weeks ago in regard to the sale of a portion of the old Gatewood estate in Bath county, Va., was erroneous, and does not include the elegant and capacious brick mansion or any lands lying on the east side of the turnpike. The estate alluded to is now open to the traveling world, and as a business one of the best appointed and best regulated all the year round resorts on either side of the Allegheny mountains. Mrs. Alice Cash is a host within herself, and her pleasing and genial methods of entertaining guests has won for the house an enviable reputation. The tables are first-class and the beds and rooms that ladies and gentlemen can avail in while breathing an atmosphere and enjoying scenery that is to be compared to old and new Virginia. W. F. H.

—Mr. Simms, of Beaver Creek, was in town on Wednesday to enlist the sympathy of the myrmidons of the law in his behalf to arrest a neighbor named Belcher. His complaint was that he was going by Belcher's place in the mountains hunting one of his father's hogs, and met Belcher, and had some hot words with him. He proceeded and Belcher went to the house and got his gun. Coming to the top of a bank, he saw Belcher at some distance with a gun. Belcher shot at him, the ball tearing through his trousers below the knee. Simms returned the shot, and was fired upon again, the ball throwing dirt "all over him." He then dropped down behind the bank as Belcher fired a third shot.

Minutes of Meeting.

At a meeting of the Marlinton chapter of the Ancient, Beekless and Independent Prevaricators, the following applications, by mail, for membership were considered, the names being proposed and vouched for by Capt. E. A. Smith, Grand Past Master. The names proposed were: R. S. Lovelace, M. A. Gates, E. E. Tobin, H. M. White, J. W. De Veeber, J. A. Engart, L. Makowitz, Charles N. Simms, W. M. White, A. M. Scott, M. N. Price, A. B. C. Bray, all of Bonconverte. Objection was made that the applications were on postal cards, but upon representation that they came recommended by Messrs. Whiting and Denning, and that all and each had promised to lie faithfully to the best of his ability, they were admitted to full membership.

This chapter suggests that Bonconverte form a branch organization. ANANIAS, Secretary.

\$15,000.

Editor Times: I notice in your last issue that you placed the amount in the county treasury, at the disposal of the county court for public improvements, at \$10,000. We would like to say, as a "Marlinton man," that as the next public improvement is to be a court house, which will be built at Marlinton, in addition to that sum is the \$5,000 given by the Pocahontas Development Co., making the amount in the treasury practically over \$15,000.—The \$5,000 is secured by a bond signed by the Pocahontas Development Co. and secured by the signatures of George M. Whitescaver, J. W. Marshall, John T. McGraw, B. M. Yeager, Mat. Wallace, and Levi Gay. WEST SIDE.

CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. Telford, of Lewisburg, holds a meeting at Green Bank next Sunday.

Rev. T. H. Lacy D. D. preaches at Clover Luck, next Saturday and Sunday, twice each day. On Tuesday evening at Marlinton.

Rev. Preston G. Nash, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, from Richmond, will spend several months in Pocahontas this summer in ministerial work.

The funeral sermon of Peter Beverage, deceased, will be preached at Edray on the 5th Sunday of this month, by Rev. George P. Moore, at 10:30 a. m.

On the 1st Sunday of August, at 10:30 a. m., at Edray, the funeral sermon of Mrs. Joseph Barlow, deceased, by Rev. A. B. McNeil.

Notice.

Large cake from small warm spring—small amounts, large amounts to be seen to be long. Therefore, I would say to those knowing themselves indebted to me to please give me a little CASH by July 25th, as it takes money to serve the world, and every little helps; and will be greatly appreciated. Anxiously waiting.

I anxiously remain,

P. GORDIN.

County Court.

The following were licensed to keep hotels:

Peter B. Yeager, J. H. Ralston, H. P. Herold, Leary & Doyle, Geo. H. McLaughlin, Uriah Bird, C. A. Yeager, H. A. Yeager, E. B. Moore.

Wm. A. McClure relieved of erroneous assessment.

Andrew Price appointed to examine the clerk's office record instead of F. J. Snyder.

Geo. A. Taylor resigns his office as justice of the Green Bank district.

Sam'l. B. Hannah appointed overseer in Green Bank district.

Andrew Price awarded contract for public printing and publishing for one year from date.

J. C. Arbogast, sheriff, allowed amount of delinquent lists of real estate and personal property.

President of court authorized to sign contract with the Manly Manufacturing Company to build court house and jail at Marlinton.

The road in the Lewis District leading from the "colored church" to Greenbrier River is altered to place road on the line of the Lewis estate.

On petition presented by H. M. Lockridge of 583 legal voters of Pocahontas county to submit the election on the question of removing the county seat from Marlinton to Huntersville, it was ordered to take the vote on the question at the next general election.

The court entered into a written contract with the Manly Manufacturing Co., setting aside and annulling the contract of July 12, 1893, and ratifies and adopts the contract entered into on the 11th day of July, 1894, with said company, which together with plans and specifications, are filed with this court. This contract is in regard to the building of the court house and jail at Marlinton for the sum of \$28,423.00. Levy laid at 80 cents on the \$100.

DUNMORE.

We had a little frost on Sunday morning. We need rain, and still have potato bugs, and we believe the only thing that will kill them will be the return of the Republican party to power.

The Sacramental meeting was largely attended.

Rev. C. M. Fultz preached a very able sermon Sunday evening at the Bazaar church.

There will be a basket meeting at the Pine Grove school house on the fifth Sunday of this month.

Fisher, the photographer has gone back to Green Bank.

Professor Roy Ginn, of Bedford City, Virginia, is rustivating in town.

Miss Cora Prichard had a chill Sunday, but is better to day.

Mrs. J. F. Patterson, who has been on the sick list, is able to be up again.

Squire Ed. Yeager was in town to-day.

Mrs. Uriah Hevener spent Saturday night in town.

John A. Noel and son say if they had caught the man changing their buggy wheels, he would have heard their der from a clear sky.

Mr. Samuel Sheets is out to Staunton.

Our farmers are busy in their grain fields. Our grass crop is good.

Mr. B. F. McKelwee had a well dug, and struck natural gas.

Mrs. J. C. Lakin dyed Monday; it was blue yarn.

Dr. Moorman was called to Mr. E. S. Moore's Monday.

Messrs. Willie Arbogast and Up ton Sharp left for Pickens.

Miss Jones, of Doe Hill, is visiting her sister.

The various pupils were numerous.

Mr. George Hoover has moved to town.

John A. Noel is back from Staunton, Va., and reports goods cheaper than ever before.

Jo and Charley are busy in the woods.

Jeff had their bachelors to church Sunday.

Mrs. William McLaughlin is able to be out again.

Billy carries the field on the upper end, and makes good time.

We understand that Mr. Henry Cherry is not so well at this time.

PERSONAL.

Attorney W. A. Bratton was called home by the sickness of his sister.

Miss Mattie See, of Elkwater, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. S. W. Holt. C. P. Dorr, Esq., of Addison, is in Pocahontas.

Messrs. Manly, Gunther and Jacobs, the court house builders, are here this week. Mr. Manly, of Dalton, Georgia, the contractor, is erecting public buildings in six States, from Florida to West Virginia.

John C. Hunter, Esq., was in Marlinton this week.

Jim Smith has a bicycle, too.

Mr. J. W. Marshall Jr. of Virginia, and Miss A. B. Whitescaver, of Rockingham county, Va., were married in North Carolina last week.

Mr. Andrew Armstrong, foreman of the brick works, say that he is not going to quit making bricks on account of the injunction, as bricks are always worth their face value.

Mr. J. W. Riley attended court here on Saturday.

Professor S. B. Brown, of the University of West Virginia, will lecture at the institute to be held here.

Misses Maud and Daisy Yeager killed a six foot black snake the other day.

Mr. M. F. Giesey and family, of Wheeling, and Mrs. Humbolt York, of Beverly, are in town.

Miss Mattie Campbell, of Highland county, Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Patterson, of Huntersville.

Misses Maggie and Anna Mary Patterson are visiting friends at Bedford City, and Staunton, Va.

Capt. J. E. A. Gibbs, a former citizen of this county, and widely known as a sewing machine inventor, was in town last Friday. He says the changes of the past five years in Pocahontas, are more apparent than those of the twenty previous years.

Mr. J. C. Lorry, Sr., and wife returned from Webster Springs last Saturday, to their home in Huntersville. The venerable pair enjoyed the trip and stood it remarkably well. The miles in Webster, however, seemed much longer than the Pocahontas miles.

Mr. M. F. Hubbard, of Mississippi, will be in Marlinton as general superintendent of the court house work, in the employ of the Manly Manufacturing Company.

Dilly's Mill.

Wheat is a very fair crop in this part, well filled and much better than the farmers expected from the hard freeze. Morgan Gaines has the best corn field from Front to Huntersville; also fine wheat.

H. J. Moore has been on the sick list, yet glad he is convalescing.

Mrs. Geo. Bambrick and Miss Fannie Moore were visiting at Huntersville last week. The former lady is much improved after a severe illness of typhoid fever.

The basket meeting, first Sunday in August, that has been announced near Bob's, Shrader's, we wish to say will be near W. H. Dilly's steam saw mill, which will be convenient to prepare seats to accommodate the public. Come, friends, and bring your baskets, with "leaves and bines."

Miss Carrie Moore is home for a short stay.

Our Sunday School is flourishing combined with an excellent singing class.

Quite an attraction on Brown's Creek.

BUCKEYES.

Wheat is short, even looking well. Mrs. Jane Kintmon is on the sick list.

The funeral services of W. N. Rogers were conducted by Rev. W. H. Harton Sunday.

Mr. George Sheets and wife have been visiting in this part. Also Mr. William Shelton, of Green Bank.

W. F. H.

W. F. H.

W. F. H.

Charge of the Spade Brigade.

[Devoting Lines by a Ten-Year Old "Tennyson,"—a long may effort "Tennyson."]

"Every man, between twenty and fifty years of age, is compelled to put in four days of honest labor upon the roads, every summer."—Vide "West Virginia Code of Laws."

Half a mile, half a mile,
Half a mile onward,
All in the "Tyrant's Valley."
Toiled the Six Hundred!
"Forward the Spade Brigade!"
"Up with earth," he said,
Into the "Tyrant's Valley,"
S rode the Six Hundred!

"Forward, the Spade Brigade!"
Was there a man daunted?
Not though the "Press-Gang" knew
Their "Boss" had blundered!
Their's not to make reply,
Their's but to dig or die,
Into the "Tyrant's Valley,"
Stride the Six Hundred!

Shovel to right of them,
Pick-axe to left of them,
Crow-bar in front of them,
Volley'd and thunder'd!
Storm'd as with dirt and smell,
Bould'ry the dig, and well,
Into the "Tyrant's Valley,"
Delved the Six Hundred!

Flash'd all their mattocks bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Cutting the sub-soil there,
Clearing a clean track, while
All the world wonder'd,
Plunged in the dirty smoke,
Right through the rocks they broke,
"Native and Tender-est"
Smiled from the mattock broke,
Shatter'd and splinter'd,
Then they strode back, but not
Not the Six Hundred!

Shovel to right of them,
Pick-axe to left of them,
Crow-bar behind them,
Volley'd and thunder'd!
Storm'd at with dug, well-mell,
A hile boy and hero fell,
They that had dug so well
Came through the jaws of Earth,
Back from the nearest well,
All that was left of them,
Left of Six Hundred!

When shall their glory fade?
O' the wild charge they made!
All Randolph wonder'd!
Honor the Rocks they made,
Honor the Spade Brigade!
Noble the Six Hundred!

GREEN BANK.

The weather is fine for harvesting; but a little too dry for corn and grass, and cutting wheat has been the cry since the first of the month. The sound of the reaper is heard every day, and wheat is fine.

Mr. J. H. Patterson, of Marlinton, is among his many friends at this place, at this writing.

The 4th was celebrated by three picnics in this end of the county, and one at Cheat Bridge, which was very largely attended, with a free dinner from Messrs. Steel & Co., were all enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. W. T. McChisic and children, of Beverly, and Mrs. W. T. Curry, of Woodland, California, are visiting relatives and friends in this place at this writing.

There was frost, in places, in this neighborhood on the mornings of the 8th and 9th, which killed J. T. Sutton's buckwheat, and but some corn a wee bit.

Mr. F. Arbogast and lady have been visiting in this vicinity.

Rev. E. F. Alexander, assisted by Rev. Telford, of Lewisburg, will hold Sacramental Services at Liberty church, beginning on the 11th and closing on the 15th.

Rev. C. L. Potter will preach at the McLaughlin church on the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock a. m., and at the Wadsworth school house at 3 p. m. the same day, and at this place at 8 a. m. night.

Professor Van Pelt will meet the singing class at this place on the nights of 26th and 27th inst. He is a fine singer, and the people are learning very fast.

Professor C. L. Arbogast conducted singing on last Sunday night which was largely attended. Old Green Bank is getting on her old legs, in the way of singing, and is coming to the front where she was in years past, and where she will stay no longer.

W. F. H.

MODERN CRUSADERS.

REMARKABLE FEMININE TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.

One Hundred Women, Headed by
Frances Willard and Lady Somers-
et, to Present a Monster Re-
formation Petition to All Rulers.



STORIED carefully
away under seal
in the vaults of
the New York
Bible Society are
a number of re-
markable fac-
simile letters from
Kings and Queens
and rulers of every
nation in the
world. A philan-
thropic Massachusetts gentleman some
twenty years ago expended \$20,000 in
getting up an elaborate gold-embossed

They have already chartered one of
the finest ocean steamers sailing from
New York, the Kaiser Wilhelm, of the
Mediterranean service.

President Cleveland will be the first
head of a nation honored with the
petition and a visit from the 100
women crusaders. The crusade will
really commence at the annual con-
vention of the Women's Christian
Temperance Union to be held in the
United States in October next. After
the convention has adjourned the band
of crusaders will charter a special
train and go to Washington, where
President Cleveland will receive them.

The steamer will be in waiting for
the crusaders on their return from the
National Capital, and the date set for
its departure from New York is Octo-
ber 24th. The trip across the Atlantic
it is calculated will take seven days.
On their arrival in England there will
be a demonstration at Exeter Hall,
that famous London auditorium that
has been so long the battle ground of
all religious movements and reform in
Great Britain. In this mammoth de-

Patriarch of Jerusalem, and the cru-
saders will then depart for India,
where a petition will be presented to
the Rajah. Several big rallies will be
held in India, and the crusade of opium-
smuggling fully presented by the women
crusaders. The King of Siam will
next be visited, and then the ruler of
Japan and the Emperor of China. The
Emperor of China will be asked to
curtail the sale of opium in his king-
dom, and the monster petition will be
presented to him. The return of the
crusaders will be across the Pacific.
The other rulers of the Eastern Hemis-
phere will be visited in 1895, and the
sister republics of South America in
the following year.

A Wave That Traversed the Globe.

The biggest solitary wave ever known
was that caused by the Peruvian earth-
quake of August 13, 1868. In no other
instance, we are assured, has it been
known that a well-marked wave of
enormous proportions has been pro-
pagated over the largest ocean tract of
the globe by an earthquake whose ac-
tion has been limited to a relatively
small region, and that region not situ-
ated in the center, but on one side of
the area traversed by the wave. At
Africa it was fifty feet high, and en-
veloped the town, carrying two war-
ships nearly a mile beyond the railway
to the north of the town. The single
sea traveled northward and westward.
Its height at San Pedro, in California,
was sixty feet. It inundated the
smaller members of the Sandwich
group, 6900 miles away, and reached
Yokohama, in Japan. In the early
hours of the morning, after taking in
New Zealand on the way. It spent it-
self finally in the South Atlantic, hav-
ing traversed nearly the whole globe.
—Detroit Free Press.

The Perfect Soldier.

One day a group of staff officers
were discussing in Sheridan's presence
the qualities most essential for a
soldier. Some thought personal
bravery, others moral courage, strong
love of country, while one insisted
rather obtrusively that obedience—
unreasoning obedience—was every-
thing. "Give me the man who always
obeys orders," he declared, then ap-
pealing to Sheridan, this officer asked:
"Isn't he the perfect soldier, generally?"
"No," replied Sheridan, shortly, "I
prefer the soldier who knows when to
disobey them."—Argonaut.

Soldier, Author, Lecturer.

General Lewis Wallace, or "Lew"
Wallace as he is generally called, has
won such a distinguished position as
a statesman and an author, as to blind
us to his brilliant record as a soldier.
General Wallace was born at Brook-
ville, Indiana, in 1827. He was edu-
cated in the schools of his native
town, served in the Mexican war, and
on his return, took up the profession
of law. He was four years in the
State Senate, and had won a large
practice when the Rebellion began. He
entered the service as colonel of the
Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and was



GENERAL "LEW" WALLACE.

made a brigadier-general six months
afterward. General Wallace com-
manded the Union centre at Fort
Donelson. He was promoted for not
having his division present at the first
day of Shiloh. After this his services
in the West were unimportant. Dis-
liked by General Halleck, he was
given command of a brigade with which
his ability. After the war he was ap-
pointed Governor of New Mexico and
subsequently Minister to Turkey. His
published works are so well known
that it is needless to mention them here.
General Wallace is one of our most
popular lecturers, and takes high rank
among American literary men. —New
York Advertiser.

Lure of Opera Glasses.

The lure of opera glasses is an inter-
esting one. The pretty trifles that lie
on the tables of a box at the opera are
so longingly held to the eye of a
lady, that not almost anything
Viennese target out some of the most
exquisite, and one of these Viennese
binoculars, presented to the Duchess of
York, cost over \$200. It was of gold,
encased with turquoise and pearls.
The Princess of Wales wears a set of
binoculars, set with sapphires, turquo-
sines, and emeralds, which is valued at
\$12,000. Many of the glasses
used by American women are of great
worth, a very lady having being
frequently represented in the family
list of her husband and presents to her.
—New York Times.

A Famous Dairywoman and Her Farm.



MRS. NIELSEN'S FARM BUILDINGS.

Dairying, like poultry-keeping, seems to be an occupation in which
women are peculiarly fitted to excel. This is so generally acknowledged that
no one thought of objecting when a woman who had made herself famous as a
butter-maker was appointed judge of dairy products at the Chicago Fair.

There are famous dairy women all the world over. Their reputation is,
of course, generally local, but Professor C. C. Georgeson, in his report on the
dairy industry of Denmark, describes the farm of a Mrs. Nielsen, who has
achieved international fame.

This lady, who is equally well known as a butter and cheese maker,
obtains for her products much more than the ordinary price. She supplies
not merely the Danish royal table, but even sends cheese to the Emperor of
Russia. Naturally with fame has come fortune.

All this success has been achieved with a herd of from twenty-five to
thirty cows, on a farm having an area of 169 acres, while the owner had origi-
nally no advantages in the way of education or resources over the ordinary
woman. But Mrs. Nielsen has been a close student of dairying for thirty-
five years, and not content with what was to be learned at home, has availed
herself of every opportunity to go to other countries to study the methods in
vogue there and to adapt any points gained to her own requirements.

Success has not made Mrs. Nielsen careless. The utmost cleanliness
prevails throughout the dairy, the floors and utensils being carefully scoured.
Ventilation is insisted on, and pure water and ice are used in abundance.
Nothing is allowed to go to waste, the whey being made into myse cheese.

In addition to her work as a practical dairywoman, Mrs. Nielsen has a
great reputation as a teacher, having given instruction to more than a thou-
sand pupils, who pay a fee for the privilege, as well as doing the regu-
lar dairy work.

The Little German Princes.

The three elder sons of the German
Emperor are not handsome children,



but they are clever and reasonably
good. They are not particularly
strong, for they have been almost
worked to death, the Emperor being
a martinet in forcing serious and con-
tinued study upon his youngsters. He
has been forced to relax discipline in
the case of the Crown Prince, who,
could no longer endure the unwise
strain.

The second son, Prince Eitel Fritz,
is taller than the Crown Prince, is
mischievous and daring, and his great-
est ambition is to become a general.
Prince Albrecht, who stands between
his elder brother, will soon com-
plete his tenth year and will then en-
ter the army, as they did at the same
age. The three children here pictured
are in tennis costume; they play the
game well, their father and mother
also being excellent players. —New
York Tribune.

Gigantic Statue of the Angel Moroni.

A statue of the angel Moroni sur-
mounts the capstone of the tower of
the great Mormon Temple at Salt Lake
City, Utah. The figure is of gigantic
proportions, being twelve feet in
length in height. It reminds one
of a picture of Gabriel blowing the
trumpet on the last day, and is sup-
posed to represent the Mormon angel
bringing the Gospel to the children of
men. The tremendous lamp above
the angel's head is 221 feet from the
ground below. —St. Louis Repub-
lic.

An Interesting Book.



Playing for a Serpent.

It is almost a common thing to find
people who really think more of their
pet animals than their fellow-man.
In some instances this affection has
gone so far that a friend who killed
the pet through anger has lost his life.
But a stranger affinity is that of a man
and a snake. A modern novelist has
written of such a weird affection, but
everyday life furnishes us with but
few illustrations. A thing that by
single bite may cost the life of its
companion is not the most longed for
playmate. But the eccentricities of
human nature in rare cases run in the
most morbid channels. This perhaps
may explain the real affection that
residents in this city have for their
pet reptile. He is a violinist, and his
chief joy is in playing to "Dink," for
that is what he calls his snake. At
the bow touches the string, the rep-
tile raises its head and unfolds its
sinuous coil and during the soft music
sways its head in rhythmic measure.
The owner says that the snake is really
in a hypnotic condition during the
playing and afterward any stranger
could pick it up and coil it around his
neck. For his master the snake has a
great affection. When the door of the



THE SNAKE ENJOYS THE MUSIC.

glass cage is open it frequently glides
out and crawls in his lap and curls up
and goes to sleep. —Philadelphia Free

Birds Taught by the Stars.

Did you ever venture upon a conjur-
ture as to how migratory birds man-
age to keep up their flight in a due
north direction after night? It has
been proven that on clear nights they
often "sing their northern light" in
the rarified atmosphere three miles
above the earth's surface. This being
true, it is not that guidance by the
compass of the country is out of the
question; how, then, are they able
to keep their heads pointing toward
the North Pole? The scientific or
enthusiast comes to the rescue with
the declaration that they are guided
by the stars, and is supported by his
evidence. He says that the fact that
when the stars are obscured by clouds
the birds become bewildered and at
times seek the ground. —St. Louis Re-
public.

The Fisher House, at San Francisco,
Cal., will accept \$7,000,000, and we
shall have \$12,000,000.



FRANCES WILLARD AND LADY SOMERSET, LEADERS OF THE CRUSADERS.

copy of the Bible which he caused to
be presented to the heads of nations
by the society. Each and every re-
sipient of this beautiful Bible re-
turned thanks for the gift.

Just now a somewhat similar but by
far more practical plan to interest the
rulers of all nations in goodness and
virtue is being mapped out by the
World's Women's Christian Temper-
ance Union. This scheme will be no
less than a crusade around the world
of 100 women in the cause of temper-
ance and virtue in this country and
Europe. The remarkable tour of the
two hemispheres will take ninety days.
Christian and heathen monarchs will
be presented with a copy of the large
petition ever gotten up. This peti-
tion against the traffic in alcohol,
opium and vice will bear the signa-
ture of 3,000,000 people. After its
presentation the different rulers will
be requested by 100 women to com-
mence a great crusade in their king-
dom against intemperance and vice.

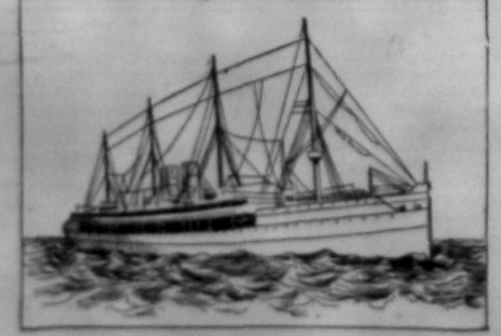
These women crusaders expect by
means of this remarkable expedition
to kindle the blaze of reform anew,
as one of the promoters of the crusade
puts it, "the angel Gabriel, looking
down on the hosts of temperance and
virtue arrayed in glittering uniforms,
will think the world on fire."

Mrs. Frances E. Willard, the queen
of American temperance women, and
Lady Henry Somerset, England's

monstration there will be members of
Parliament, dignitaries of the church
and women of society side by side with
the leaders of the labor movement and
the Salvation Army. There will be
delegations present from the Metho-
dist Church, the Baptist, the Congre-
gational Society of Friends, there will
be canons of the Established Church,
temperance leaders of the Catholic
hierarchy, Jewish rabbis and scores
of total abstinence, anti-drug, anti-
tobacco, purity, mission and trade-
union societies and leagues.

After the London demonstration the
Queen of England will be presented
with the petition, and then the Presi-
dent of the French Republic. The
crusaders will then take steamer on
Saturday, November 24, and visit
Spain. The ruler of Spain will be
presented with a petition, and the
steamer will be taken for Naples, where
it is expected to arrive on November
15th.

There will be a rally at Naples, and
then the crusaders will march on to
Rome, where it is expected Pope Leo
and King Humbert will each receive
the delegation. The next capital to
be visited will be Athens, where the
King of Greece will be presented with
the petition. Egypt will be the next
on the programme, and after the
Khedive has been presented with a
petition the crusaders will make a pil-
grimage to Jerusalem and the Holy



THEIR GREAT HEART WILL SHARE THE CRUSADERS.

great crusade against alcohol, have
been approved by the Women's Tem-
perance Union of the two hemis-
pheres as a demonstration to convey the
monster petition to the different gov-
ernments. Mrs. Willard is now in
London, arranging with Lady Somers-
et for the organization of this expedi-
tion. They will take with them
twenty-eight women who are known
among the workers in the good cause
in the United States and Europe.
Mrs. Willard went to New York
women temperance workers, according
to the New York Times, as citizens of
sign the crusade girls.

Lead. To visit the Holy Land the
crusaders will proceed from Alexan-
dria to Jaffa and ancient Joppa.
After Jaffa has been visited and a
meeting held the crusaders will pro-
ceed to Jerusalem, which is about forty
miles eastward from Jaffa.
At Jerusalem, the birthplace of the
Blessed Saviour and of King David, is
only about five miles from Jerusalem,
the women crusaders will undoubtedly
make the pilgrimage. The Holy Sepul-
chre, the Garden of Gethsemane and
the Mount of Olives will also be
visited.
A petition will be presented to the

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL. 11, NO. 52.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
Clerk of Court, S. L. Brown.
Clerk of Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com. in Ch. Ct. (C.E. Board).
G. M. Koe.
Amos Barlow.
Coroner, Geo. P. Moore.
Justices: A. C. L. Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas. Cook, Elray—W. H. Grose.
Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore.
—G. R. Carry, Academy—Thos Bruffy, Lohela.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.
County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney-at-Law,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Town Office.

D. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. J. H. WELBYNTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Friday and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in this time.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office next door to H. A. Taylor's Hotel.
Residence opposite his office.
All calls promptly answered.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D.,
has located at
FRIDAY, W. VA.
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C. B. SWECKER,
General Auctioneer
And Real Estate Agent.
Sells land, mineral and timber lands. Paces and Town Lots according to town in the basement. Correspondence solicited. References furnished.
Residence: Huntersville, W. Va., or at Marlinton, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,
Architect and Superintendent.
No. 21, 2nd Street,
Martinton, W. Va.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR
Marlinton, Friday, July 20, 1894.

The Natural Result.

The natural result of any election or Convention is that some are left sulky and dangerous, and the cause to which we attribute this result is the inevitable depravity of human nature. Take, for example, the letter in last week's *Greenbrier Independent* written to complain in Lewisburg of things done in Nicholas county. The letter shows the writer as a man hostile to Mr. Alderson, and his complaint is that a well advertised convention, when it met, presumed to express the sentiment of the whole county. It seems very fitting to an outsider that it should do so. Mr. Alderson, according to that letter, gets the whole vote of Nicholas county, and of this the letter leaves no room to doubt. The question then arises whether the writer is a Democratic voter, and if he is, why is his vote not recorded against Mr. Alderson? From what we have heard in Pocahontas, we can readily believe it would not be healthy to live in Nicholas and oppose as popular as usual as Mr. Alderson.

The Railway Union.

One of the most noted persons of the hour is Eugene V. Debs, the president of the American Railway Union. This society was organized in Chicago, June 20, 1833. In reference to membership, it was declared that the members should come together on an equal footing, from the experienced engineer down to a station porter. Yardmasters, master mechanics, train masters, and, in fact, all officials of similar or higher rank, were excluded from membership. It was designed to be a federation of classes, which seems feasible, not a federation of organizations, which has not been a success. Provision was made for lectures on wages, expenses, relations of employer and employed, the moral and financial aspect of strikes.

Then there was a department to promote legislation in the interest of labor, looking to the adoption of laws by State Legislatures and Congress having in view clearly defined mutual obligations of employers and the employed, such as safety appliances to trains, hours of labor, the payment of wages, the rights of the employed to be heard in court when they have claims to be adjudicated, and numerous other matters in which partisan policies are in no way part, the common good being the animating purpose. The union has committees on literature, meditation, insurance, finance, and employment.

Mr. Debs has the reputation of being a business man of more than ordinary ability, and is editor of the *Locomotive Fireman's Magazine*. It also that seems to be in being about a state of feeling between employer and employed of mutual interest, not of antagonism. Employers to be as much interested in the well being of the employed as of their own, and vice versa.

An workers have so far turned out, it seems to have been a growing method of accomplishing a worthy end in the distant future.

Is Debs a man who has like a sentiment on such a point. This man will employ men who are, pay the lowest wages and supply food for them.

Married.

This account from a daily paper of Cheyenne, Wyoming, of a former Pocahontas boy's marriage comes a little late, but will be of interest to friends yet:

A large number of friends of the contracting parties assembled Wednesday evening at the residence of W. W. Tupper, esp., to witness the marriage of his daughter, Miss Mabel, to Walter Yeager. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Johnson of the Methodist church. Miss Jennie Tupper acted as bridesmaid and Wm. T. Hoadley as best man. After the ceremony the guests were invited to an elegant wedding dinner which had been prepared for the occasion.

Many elegant and useful presents were made the young people by admiring friends. The bride is a beautiful and accomplished lady who is well known in this city. Mr. Yeager is an employee of the Pacific Express Company in this city, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. They will go to housekeeping at once at the corner of East Ninth and Maxwell streets.

Fair Play for Monroe.

With all due deference to our Pocahontas friends, they have none but themselves to blame for the selection of the State Senator from other counties during the past ten years. In 1890, the nomination by general consent was conceded to Pocahontas county. No other candidate appeared in the field at all, and when the Convention met the Pocahontas delegation was assured that any good Democrat presented by that county would be nominated. But the Pocahontas delegates declined to present a candidate from their county and then and not until then did the Convention offer the nomination to Col. St. Clair, of Fayette. It was thus that Pocahontas county lost her turn because and only because she herself refused to claim it.

Again, in 1892, Pocahontas county failed to present a candidate, but instead cast a majority of her votes for the then incumbent from the county of Greenbrier to succeed himself, thus herself assisting to set aside the rule of rotation under which she now seeks to claim the nomination.

Now notice how different has been the course of Monroe county. In 1888 she put to candidate in the field but cast her vote for a Greenbrier man because it was Greenbrier's turn. In 1890 she joined her sister counties in offering the nomination to Pocahontas, recognizing that under the rule the claim of that county was valid; and only the refusal of Pocahontas to name a candidate kept her from receiving the vote of Monroe, and indeed of the whole district. But when by the rule of rotation Monroe county's turn came in 1892, she presented to the convention a candidate whose name was before that body from start to finish. Not only that, but during part of the balloting she presented another of her citizens, in the hope that if the one she refused the county might be honored by the selection of the other. But in spite of these appeals of Monroe, and in the face of the fact that by the rule of rotation she was entitled to this nomination, it pleased the Democrats of the District to disregard her hopes, ignore her claims, and bestow the honor upon another county.

That she lost the nomination was not due to her refusal to accept it, as was undoubtedly the case with Pocahontas county. Monroe county now comes to the Democratic party of the District again and asks them to accept the whole district in 1894. The case is the same as in 1890, all the circumstances, but Monroe is justly superior to those of Pocahontas, and certainly to the claims of Greenbrier, and will be so considered by every thoughtful, fair-minded man.—Washington.

HISTORICAL SCRAPS.

Written for the Pocahontas Times.

May the 5th, 1857, the writer paid a visit to the late Major Andrew Crouch, at the time regarded the oldest person in Tygart's Valley.

He lived near the mouth of Elkwater, Randolph county. Among the interesting items he gave us was one in reference to a land title.

Near the old Huttonsville brick church one James Warwick built a pole-cabin, and cleared a potato patch, in virtue of which he claimed the whole bottom contiguous.

John and William White, two brothers, asserted their claim to the same land. It was finally decided to settle the dispute by a fair fight, flat and skull. Mr. Warwick, being a small man, proposed to Joseph Crouch, or rather to his father, to exchange lands with him. He did so, and moved on to the tract. The White's came on soon after to drive him away. After some wrangling it was finally agreed upon to settle the dispute by a fight, provided Andrew Crouch would accept the challenge, Joseph Crouch being somewhat deficient in pluck.

The ground was chosen for the contest, and John White was sent to inform Andrew Crouch of the arrangement. He accepted the challenge and defeated William White. The title was settled and the parties were very friendly ever afterwards.

William White would frequently visit the home of Andrew Crouch, and the Major had a vivid remembrance of the impression White's appearance made upon his youthful mind, as he walked the floor, he was so very tall and portly.

John White fell in the battle of Point Pleasant, and William White was killed in what is now Upshur county.

In the visit to Major Andrew Crouch, May 5th, 1857, this aged man related a reminiscence of his boyhood.

When he was about six years of age his father took him to the corn field, and while the father worked, the little boy sat on the fence. One of his uncles came up in great haste, bringing the news that Lewis Canaan and three children had just been killed by Indians. The two Crouches hurried their families to the home of James Warwick, not far from where the old brick church stood.

In their hurry the Crouch brothers and Warwick seized their guns, to go to the help of the families exposed to the Indians, farther up the river.

They neglected to barricade the fort, and so the little boy and two little girls went out to the branch, and while the boy was washing the blood from his face, caused by his nose bleeding. The little girls became frightened, and without saying anything, ran back into the fort and left him alone. When his bleeding stopped, he went back and found the fort barricaded. The Crouch brothers had been met by some persons from the lower fort, stopped them about, and so their wives and children were left to themselves at Warwick's, in spite of the best of their previous intentions.

When the boy Crouch came to the fort, he heard his aunt in a loud voice giving orders, as if there were quite a number of men in the fort, when, in fact, the little daughter of these white women and one colored man and wife, and some little child, were all that were there. An Indian attacked the fort at one of the fortifications and was killed, after a fight. The fort was then put to rest. There the boy

was fired. The black man said they should not burn his horse. He went out and carefully approached the place. Seeing an Indian by the light, he shot at him, and let the horses out and returned in safety to the fort.

He dared the Indians to come on, and as there seemed to be not more than two or three that showed themselves, it seems they were not disposed to storm the lone but little garrison.

When the barn burnt down and all become dark, the colored woman insisted upon leaving the fort and giving the alarm lower down. She was allowed to do so, and the next day the men came up and moved all farther down, and then the little boy, with eight or ten others, went to bury the slain, Lewis Canaan and his three children.

He says no one wept nor did any seem to be afraid while the burial was going on.

After the funeral the men, seeing no signs of Indians, believed they had withdrawn, and so they disbanded. But late in the evening one Indian killed a man named Frank Little, near where the brick church stood, and burned two houses not far away, belonging to Jas. Lackey.

Major Crouch remembers seeing Lackey not very long after the battle of Point Pleasant. He could show the rock on which Lackey sat and sang a war song, then very popular among the mountaineers, in commemoration of that eventful struggle.

In subsequent years Mr. James Warwick moved to Ohio and rewarded his faithful negro with his freedom for his gallantry in saving the fort and the property.

This Mr. Warwick is believed to be the ancestor of the Ohio congressman who represented the McKinley district a few years since.

Headwaters.

It is remarkable that so many West Virginia rivers have their sources in the same part of the state. A glance at the map shows that the Greenbrier, and the several branches of Cheat river, head near the line between Pocahontas and Randolph counties. A little to the east in Pendleton county is the head of the North Fork of the Potomac, whose waters eventually find their way to the Atlantic. Gauley rises in Pocahontas and Elk in Randolph as does also Tygart's Valley and Buckhannon rivers, while the West Fork of the Monongahela and the Little Kanawha begin their respective courses in Upshur county, which joins Randolph on the West. The extreme distance between the heads of the rivers named is not over fifty miles, yet many of them flow in different directions, but eventually find their way to the Ohio. The fact that these rivers all head so near together, has probably been noted by others, but it is certainly one of the remarkable features of our state.—Charleston Gazette.

The writer above has failed to mention the James, which heads in Highland county, in the territory above named. So distant is the divide at its head, that on one side of the tangle a stream can be seen running in one direction to the James and on the other side river running to the Potomac. Elk river comes into Pocahontas and divides in a number of branches known as Crooked Fork, Old Field Fork, Sherry Fork, and Dry Branch. Probably Big Spring Fork should be mentioned the main prong of the river.

Lewisport, Pa., is credited by the Indians with being the place where the Indians, including many of the world.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COAT.

GERMAN'S MILITARY AUTHORITY FIND IT IS BATTLE-PROOF.

Too Clumsy for Soldiers' Wear, but May Prove a Valuable Protection in Fortresses and Batteries.

WHEN Herr Dore, tailor of Mannheim, announced last autumn that he had succeeded in devising a coat that was absolutely bullet-proof, his statement was received with general incredulity. Most people thought that the "invention" was nothing more than an advertisement or a "hoax" of some kind, and the German War Office authorities declined even to examine it. Tailor Dore then resolved to convince an unbelieving generation by means of experiments which could not be gained. The police would not allow him to give a public exhibition, so at first he gave a private audience during which, clad in his coat, he allowed himself to be twice shot at with an army rifle, the bullet each time remaining imbedded in the armor. These experiments were followed by those of a similar kind before the "Kaiser's" Commission that in session in Berlin, and again in presence of the Russian Ambassador. Bullets, it is said, which were fired at Dore's breast failed to injure him, even those having steel points being turned aside or flattened by the cloth.

There said to have been observed during the trials that the steel point of the projectile dropped as soon as the bullet struck, and that the lead contents fell in a liquid form. On cooling down the lead became a large ill shaped mass, the steel coating flaking down to the shape of a short tube. The reports of these extraordinary experiments caused great public excitement, and when the coat was placed on exhibition in Berlin it drew crowds of curious sightseers.

At last the German War Office took the matter up, and Herr Dore submitted his material to tests before an exclusively military assembly, which included twenty officers of the War Ministry, general staff and the artillery and engineers, besides the President of the German Rifle Testing Committee, who took precautions to have a genuine test. Two non-commissioned officers of the Jäger Battalion at Colmar were present with their own rifles. The cartridges to be used were brought in sealed in bags. Herr Dore was willing to offer himself as a target, but this was refused on the ground that a slight mistake might cause an accident. The bullet-proof coat was placed against a block of oak on a table, such a way that it formed an obtuse angle with the table top. It was desired to see whether the bullet struck fast in the staff or whether it would rebound at the same angle as that at which it struck. The sergeant's rifle was loaded by Lieutenant Colonel Brinkmann, and the former then fired two shots at the center of the object. The bullet struck fast in the staff. After this sharpshooter Martin, with his military rifle, fired a shot, this rifle also being loaded by the lieutenant colonel. Together fourteen shots were fired at a distance of only ten paces. They struck different spots, some close to the edge. The back of the staff showed no signs of being pierced and the spectators exchanged words of very favorable.

One fact which these repeated trials have made clear, and which is admitted by the inventor himself, is that his material cannot be used as a coat. The staff is about half an inch thick and is so flexible that it cannot be used as a garment. Dore's own idea is that his stuff, which one correspondent has described as a wire netting encased in a spongy mass, should be made into plates of which every soldier would carry one in his knapsack, and at the moment of attack of a light battery it to that part of the body which most required protection. That the material seems likely to prove of value as a shield or screen against bullets is clear from the decision of the German War Office to continue the tests with a view to utilizing the invention in fortresses and ship batteries. The so-called coat with which Herr Dore has conducted his experiments weighs six pounds and contains about thirty square feet of material.

Two coats as Tailor Dore is in the field. One of these is a fellow officer of Mannheim, a certain Herr Reider, who claims to have received a material which is much lighter and stronger than the one which he has used in his experiments. He claims that it is a material which is much lighter and stronger than the one which he has used in his experiments. He claims that it is a material which is much lighter and stronger than the one which he has used in his experiments.

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rating of flattened English wire, against which the bullet must strike after it has been heated by its passage through the barrel of the rifle. This heat is easily increased by the force of the concussion against the steel grating and the bullet is broken up into bits.

"The fundamental principle of my system," Herr Dore went on, "is the enormous elasticity. Hard, compact bodies are not fitted for protecting persons or things against projectiles from the new rifle; their softness and elasticity are characteristics indispensable to efficaciousness. This is why my invention is of great service, or, at least, will prove itself of great service in the protection of cruisers, line of battle ships, etc., for, among other advantages, it can render them proof against rammers, as well as against such accidents as befell the German war ships on the coral reefs around Samoa. It is increased in thickness to the needed dimensions it will take the place of steel armor on men-of-war. For the force of elasticity which it would then develop would be enormous. It would not split or break as steel plates often do. Now, hemp, when pressed together, loses its inflammable properties and becomes fireproof; and as it is likewise a very bad conductor of heat it is admirably adapted to keep the interior of the ship cool in summer and warm in winter."

"Then, again, lifeboats constructed of this stuff are, by reason of its toughness and elasticity, absolutely indestructible, and the dangers during the launching in stormy weather and from striking against a rock are, if my material be employed, wholly removed. Even straw, when treated according to my method, can be used to great advantage for numerous purposes for which at present more costly and less serviceable materials are employed—for the construction of light transportable barracks, for example, tents, verandas, etc. I am now carrying out an order received from the Board of Hungarian State Railways for the supply of 100 square metres of such isolating screens made of straw for the protection of wine in railway vans, etc. I can assure you that if passenger carriages were constructed with my material (hydraulically pressed hemp), fastened, instead of wood, to the iron frame, no accidents attended with loss of life would be possible."

Herr Dore believes that the little "Mannheim bullet," as he scornfully calls the German rival, has appropriated his invention, though this does not harmonize with Dore's statement that he discovered his composition accidentally while experimenting with a totally different object in view.

Herr Dore is a native of Westphalia and is thirty-four years of age. When six years old he was employed as a shepherd's boy, but afterward learned the trade of a tailor. He was so poor when he made his discovery that he had to borrow the revolver with which his first experiments were made. But the days of his poverty would now seem to be over, for it is reported that a Berlin syndicate has purchased his invention for a big sum.—New York Herald.

WINE WOMEN.

Public opinion is a tyrant and a coward.

Public sentiment is a manufactured product.

Wisdom and women are not homogeneous.

Most women are liable to explode at any moment.

The "promoter" is one who blows soap bubbles for grown up children.

The soundest bell knows how much misery may be brought by success.

We pity a man who "goes to the dogs," without a thought for the dogs.

Alcoholic contentment is absolute rest.

It is fortunate for phlegmatics that trouble is as slow to act as labor is to learn.

Some women are constant reminders of a box of black ribbon on the knot of the bow.

The little wheel must turn faster than the large wheel in order to make the same pace.

A man with a wheel had better always use two—the wheel itself and the habit of giving it a turn.

The life of happiness is still hope, for on the summit of the highest happiness is the hope of one yet higher.

The light words of the talkative person are not meaningless, but their meaning is by no means complimentary to the talker.

There is no such thing as a free lunch, but there are many who pretend to have it.

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DISCOVERY OF QUININE.

THE FAMOUS DRUG HAS A ROMANTIC AND VARIED HISTORY.

Its First Appearance in England—Named After a Spanish Princess—Its Virtues Discovered by Accident.

THIS Grace the Duke of Fife, who is a chemist as well as a politician and a banker to boot, has recently communicated to the world all that he knows, and practically all that is known, concerning the life-saving alkaloid, quinine. The Duke says that if quinine is not exactly a "household medicine," during the past few years it has certainly become a household word. And perhaps no other drug has a history more varied and interesting. Peruvian bark first appeared in the London pharmacopoeia in 1677. It was, however, used in England at least as early as the year 1655, and was advertised for sale in 1658 as "The excellent powder, called by the name of Jesuit's powder, brought over by one James Thomson, a merchant of Antwerp."

But what is now universally known as quinine—one of the most important of the alkaloids—was not discovered until 1821; nor was it obtained in a pure state by complete separation from all other constituents of the bark until ten years afterward. Quite unscientifically, quinine may be described as the base, or essential principle, of the bark of certain individuals among the cinchona family of trees. This bark was first introduced into Europe in 1632, though it is generally said to have been unknown there before the return to Madrid of the Countess of Olinch, the wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640. This lady, from whom the bark production received its botanical name, had been cured by it of a fever contracted in Lima in 1638, and her physician, by whom she was accompanied to Europe, not unreasonably made much of the wonder-working medicine.

But the Jesuits who had settled in Peru were quite aware of its virtues at an earlier date. They were, at all events, the chief agents of its distribution in Europe, the powder obtained from the bark being then generally known as "Jesuit's Powder." In 1658 it was called Countess's Powder, and in 1660 Pulvis Patrum. From the latter city it speedily found its way to Brussels and Antwerp, where it was sold for its weight in silver, or about ten times the then price of opium. In 1658 twenty doses of the powder were sent from Rome to Paris at a cost of \$250, and Cardinal Mazarin recommended its use in a dangerous illness of Louis XIV. That Peruvian bark was administered to the French king is undisputed, but an interesting piece of history, evidence points to a different source as the means of its introduction to that court. In 1679 a well known London physician named Talbot cured Charles II. of tertian fever, with the now famous bark, which he carried in his hands of skilled persons "as a noble and safe medicine." Compared with the nature of the "elixir," which had been in all good faith compounded for James I. for a similar distemper, the new drug was indeed worthy of admiration. The fame of Charles's physician extended to France and Louis XIV's surgeon published an account of Talbot's treatment, which was translated into English, entitled "Talbot's Wonderful Secret for Curing of Agues and Fevers."

The prevalence and the efficacy of these diseases, during the end of the seventeenth century, caused them to be regarded as national scourges for which the "fever bark" was accepted as almost a miraculous panacea. Nor does this estimate of the power of quinine as a remedy for the diseases and other barbarous nature of the remedies which it gradually superseded are taken into consideration. "Piazzetta and pomegranate" were among the prevailing nostrums, but their ingredients were rather suggestive of the contents of a witch's cauldron than of the best scientific applications of later days. Fever was to be cured by music and again by electricity, while the placing of the patient's head of the kind under the long-suffering patient's head was supposed to be of magical value in both disorders. Above all, fever was thought to be especially necessary in the treatment of agues, and the discovery of many of the methods then used seems to have been almost celebrated to inspire it.

Meanwhile doubtless whether the narrative nature of the bark was originally known to the Peruvians, but the probability seems to be that the quinine was fully understood by the natives of the Peruvian coast, and that the knowledge of its virtues was gradually communicated to the Europeans. There is a story that the properties of the bark were first practically known by a Jesuit doctor, who, by the use of both bark and music, cured a feverish child, and that the knowledge of its virtues was gradually communicated to the Europeans. There is a story that the properties of the bark were first practically known by a Jesuit doctor, who, by the use of both bark and music, cured a feverish child, and that the knowledge of its virtues was gradually communicated to the Europeans.

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known that the instinct of many domestic animals, as probably of all wild ones, leads them to seek particular herbs for medicinal purposes. Moreover, savages of the lowest type resort specifically to various kinds of vegetable "bitters" as a cure for fever and ague.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Greek honey ranks ahead of all others.

Wheat was first exported from the United States about 1760.

A Loganport (Ind.) policeman was held up the other night and robbed of his star.

The world's coal fields already known and worked contain coal enough to last for a thousand years.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. The first seen in France were brought as a present to Mme. Pompadour.

In a West Indian village there is a sentinel whose sole duty is to strike the hour of the day on a gong.

For several thousand years preceding modern times the science of dentistry consisted in pulling teeth.

Uncle Sam's mail wagons have absolute right of way over all other vehicles in all parts of the country.

The cotton cloth made in Lowell, Mass., every year would extend 145,000 miles, it is said, if stretched out at length.

There are in England and Wales 787,545 public paupers—that is, persons who are either inmates of the almshouses or who receive outdoor assistance.

From 1784 to 1786 the style of hair-dressing in Paris changed seventeen times, and went from the extreme of short curls and a skull cap to a hat three feet broad.

Pamphlets owe their name to Pampinea, a Greek lady, who left behind her a number of scraps books containing notes, recipes, anecdotes and memoranda.

There is a vessel that was built on the Clyde, is owned in Boston, sails from Honolulu, and was named after a Chinaman who lives in Hawaii. She is the bark Fooing Suer.

While Miss Lucy Atkinson, of Farley, Mo., was riding a young horse she was killed by him.

The pommel of the saddle penetrated her breast. She died almost instantly.

Sherman Rainsberger had his hand nearly severed from the arm by a mill saw, at Carrollton, Ohio. He picked up an axe, completed the amputation and walked three miles to see a surgeon.

The daughter of O. J. Burwell, a Kansas safe robber, got 500 signatures to a petition for her father's pardon and then raised money by washing and scrubbing to pay railroad fare from her home in Norton County to Topeka. There she saw the Governor and secured his pardon. It is said that Burwell will live honestly hereafter.

The red coral, which is used in jewelry and which is known as precious coral, is mostly obtained in the Mediterranean, the Barbary coast furnishing the dark red, Sardinia the yellow or salmon color and the coast of Italy the rose pink. It is also found in the Red Sea. None is found in American waters.

George Brown, for thirty years train bearer to the speaker of the House of Commons, will retire next month. He is seventy-two years of age and was appointed to the position in 1864. The work is very hard now and Mr. Brown confesses to having frequently passed three whole days and nights without changing his clothes.

Netting the Muscles.

A dynamometer for the measure of muscular strength is being introduced for gymnasium purposes.

In future there will be no groping in the dark when the young college athlete is taken in hand by his trainers for preparation for the best race or the football match. Every important muscle in his body may be tested, and its strength or weakness at once indicated. In this way man's weak point is discovered without serious loss of time, and special attention can then be directed toward the "building up" of his physique. The old method of testing a man's muscle by the size, or even by his hardness, will no longer be used, and strength tests of this kind are a valuable means of measurement.

The strength of the various portions of the arms and legs can now be determined. As a sample instance of the possibilities of the new method, it may be stated that by means of the dynamometer a champion of the world in the 100-yard race had a grip strength of 100 pounds.

The dynamometer can also be used for the purpose of testing the strength of the various portions of the arms and legs can now be determined. As a sample instance of the possibilities of the new method, it may be stated that by means of the dynamometer a champion of the world in the 100-yard race had a grip strength of 100 pounds.

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HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

POLISHING STEEL AND BRASS.

Fine emery paper and sweet oil are all that are necessary to keep steel bright; while a cloth saturated in kerosene and dipped in whiting will be found best for cleaning tinware. Steel and tinware should be polished over oil brass to clean it, then thoroughly scrub with a scrubbing brush, and presently the brass will shine like new metal. Stair rods should be cleaned with a soft woolen cloth dipped in water, and then in finely sifted coal dust. Then rub them with a dry flannel until they shine and every particle of ash has disappeared.

TO PUT AWAY WOOLLEN GARMENTS.

If the housewife is a good hygienist, she has a great deal of work in her domain, because she knows better than long ago that it is necessary to preserve all wool garments as to the preservation of health in cold weather. She religiously superintends the making, washing and mending of these garments in all sizes, from those worn by infants to the miniature ones selected by the baby, and while the time of year comes to put them away, she neatly darns even the very finest holes, folds the garments smoothly, and envelops them entirely in cotton cloth such as she hangs up with string. The cloth rolls or bundles are then laid in a trunk or chest, which is carefully closed away from dust. Two or three times during the summer the wools are taken out and hung out in the air, after which they are carefully returned to their cotton wrappings again.—Detroit Free Press.

TO STIR OR BEAT.

Every young housekeeper should thoroughly understand the difference between stirring and beating. Many dishes are spoiled because these things are not clearly understood. In stirring the object is to combine the ingredients or to make a substance smooth. The spoon is kept rather close to the bottom and sides of the bowl and is worked around and around in the mixture until the object is attained.

Beating is employed for two purposes: First, to break up a substance, as in beating eggs for bread or for custards; second, for making a substance light by incorporating air in it. This is the case when we beat the whites of eggs, cake batter, etc. The movement is very different from stirring. The spoon or whisk at every stroke is partially lifted from the bowl and whirled in a circle, so that the materials that are being beaten, which carries air with it in falling back.

It is not the number of strokes that make substance light, but rather the vigor and rapidity with which the beating is done. When using a spoon or whisk for beating take long upward strokes, the more rapid the better. The spoon should touch the bottom of the bowl each time and the motion must be regular.

Another way to beat is to use the circular motion, in case the side of the spoon is kept close to the side of the bowl. The spoon is moved rapidly in a circle, carrying with it a portion of the ingredients.—New York World.

RECIPE.

Cheese Cake Pie—Three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one quart of soft cream. Mix well